

in carrying out this duty a bit excessive. But certainly his good judgment and candor served me well as I know it did Hershel Loveless, Harold Hughes, Bonnie Campbell, Neal Smith and countless others both in and out of public office.

As many of you know, Park had been secretary, friend, and companion to Iowa artist Grant Wood, who reportedly Latinized his name and called him Parkus. Several original Wood paintings graced Park's small office in Capitol Hill.

Among the many roles Park played for Wood was to model for some of his paintings. Apparently, on one occasion, he actually posed as George Washington. Now Park was a wonderful man and Grant Wood was a brilliant artist. But somehow that particular collaboration never survived to replace Gilbert Stuart's famous portrait of the Nation's first President.

Park was responsible for the transformation of Grant Wood from a shy individual, who avoided public speaking, into the national spokesman for Regionalism as a significant American Art Movement. When Grant Wood died, Park was there. He promised Wood that he would look after Grant's sister, Nan, which he did for the rest of her life. Nan's last conversation with Park was when he called to tell her that the U.S. Postmaster General had approved use of a Grant Wood painting for a postage stamp. The image of the stamp was Young Corn and Park said, "The painting represented Iowa as a state that nurtures its young people that they may grow to their full potential."

Park was a beloved figure because he treated everyone—regardless of their status in life—with genuine warmth and kindness. Once in a while, I couldn't find him, and someone would track him down in the Senate office basement, where he was providing personal counseling to one of the cafeteria workers. His son Jeff reminded him that his supportive advice, was often, "Don't lose your nerve."

Over the years, Park befriended an elderly woman named Ann, who operated a small newsstand where he would buy his newspapers each evening. One day Ann was upset because she had not received her New York Times delivery. Park was distressed because this would be a significant economic blow to her modest income. A group of wealthy N.Y. businessmen were coming that day to Washington to attend a conference Hughes was sponsoring on Vietnam. Park immediately called them and ordered them to bring a large bundle of New York Times newspapers with them. Thanks to Park, Ann did not lose a single sale that day!

Park loved to play tennis and he enjoyed cooking but his real passion was his garden. He was particularly proud of his blueberries and would bring boxes of them into the office and the staff would eat them out of paper cups on their desks during the day. One day Ed Campbell got a call from the Fairfax Hospital that Park would be late to work because he had been in an automobile accident. Ed rushed to the hospital where he found Park with a gash over his eye. Park explained that a newspaper flew onto his windshield and blinded him and his car hit a telephone pole. Ed said, "Park's only concern was that he could not deliver his prized blueberries and tomatoes to the office as they were now splattered all over the interior of his car."

One of the worst-kept secrets in the 1960's was that Park was Governor Hughes' right hand man, even though he held no official portfolio in state government, and was actually working with the Iowa League of Municipalities. Park operated not from a desk at the state House but downtown from a booth in King Ying Low's restaurant. The es-

tablishment didn't have a liquor license. Whenever I occasionally joined Park there for lunch, the proprietor, Park's close Chinese American friend, Louie Lejon, would inquire, "Mr. Rinard, your usual?" Park would respond, "That would be fine." I noticed that Park's "usual" somehow never smelled quite like the tea the rest of us were drinking out of our tea cups. When Park agreed to join me in the Senate, I inherited what was undoubtedly the largest Asian immigration caseload in the U.S. Congress. There must have been at least 550 Chinese immigrants certified to work in King Ying Low's Des Moines restaurant during my Senate term alone.

Park Rinard was the intellectual godfather of Iowa's progressive agenda for a half-century, and those years with Governor Hughes were really the "Golden Age." It was a time when: Community colleges were established; the Iowa Civil Rights Commission created; home rule for cities granted; state spending for schools, prisons, and welfare increased; the first black state judge appointed; and the death penalty abolished.

It is worthy of note that Iowa's State Government has not taken the life of even one person since Park involved himself in Iowa politics.

Decades later Park remained at the forefront of enlightened political thinking. He strongly advocated an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution for women. He surprised younger members of my Senate staff over 20 years ago by accurately predicting that the next significant civil rights challenge would be to overcome discrimination against gay Americans.

Bonnie Campbell once remarked that Park was so completely centered and certain in his liberalism that he knew instantly the proper position on an issue because of his "fundamental sense of fairness," while the rest of us had to at least think about it.

Growing up in Northern Iowa over four score years ago Park acquired values he would never abandon: common sense, cooperation, love of the land, sincerity, compassion, civility and justice.

These values formed the underpinning of his political philosophy: phrases like "the milk of human kindness," "the least of these" and describing something as being "clear as the noon whistle at Ida Grove." These phrases all slipped easily into his own speech patterns and the language he crafted for those in public life.

Many of us here today recall Park, smoking his pipe, while hunched over his ancient Olympia typewriter pecking out those many speeches. Park was a most gifted writer. However, unlike Federal Express he was reluctant to guarantee a precise arrival time for the finished speech draft. On more than one occasion, this led to serious staff anxiety and a near nervous breakdown for the person expected to deliver the prepared remarks at a particular event.

In 1968 at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago Harold Hughes was to place Eugene McCarthy's name in nomination. Park was in a Des Moines Hotel room where he was supposed to be writing Hughes' speech. Ed Campbell called Park and told him to put the speech on a plane. This was a time, of course, which predated the era of fax machines and e-mail. As zero hour approached, Hughes asked Ed "Where the hell is the speech?" Ed called Park. Park said "he was working on it and would send it by Western Union." Ed frantically got a room beneath the podium and with a technician arranged to have the speech pages put on a teleprompter as they arrived over the wire. Hughes was called to the Convention podium with no text and had to ad lib his opening before the first page arrived and was put on the teleprompter. Hughes literally gave the

speech in Chicago while Park wrote it in Des Moines. At what appeared to be the conclusion Hughes turned to Ed and, putting his hand over the mike, asked in a stage whisper, "Is that the end?" It was, and Gene McCarthy's name was thereby officially placed in nomination as the Democratic Party candidate for President of the United States.

I know Park was not pleased with the condition of American Politics in recent years where mechanics have overwhelmed the issues. Park thought the dialogue had grown sterile and he had little interest in pollsters and consultants. However, he had an abiding faith in democracy and believed that politicians who speak to the best in their constituencies will draw it out. He did his best to make sure that we office holders did just that.

Whatever Governor Herschel Loveless, Governor and Senator Harold Hughes, Attorney General Bonnie Campbell, Congressman Neal Smith and I were able to collectively contribute in our public service careers was, in no small park, made possible because of Park Rinard. Park was truly an "Iowa Original." He uniquely sensed the soul of the state he selflessly served and loved for a life time. His legacy will endure for generations and Iowans will enjoy more opportunities and have a better life because of Park Rinard. What greater reward does life afford?

SENATOR RICHARD BRYAN

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, Senator DICK BRYAN is one of few people who has served in this Chamber who has literally devoted nearly his entire life to serving the people of his state and nation.

Senator BRYAN's distinguished career started the day he took the oath of office as president of his 8th grade class at John S. Park Elementary School. It continued when he took office as president of his sophomore and senior classes at Las Vegas High School and student body president at the University of Nevada-Reno.

After graduating from law school, he served as deputy district attorney in Clark County and was then appointed as Clark County's first public defender at age 28. He did two terms in the Nevada State Assembly. Two terms in the Nevada State Senate. A term as Attorney General. Two terms as Nevada Governor. And he's now done two terms in the United States Senate.

He is the only Nevadan ever to have served as his state's Attorney General, Governor, and United States Senator.

He's also one of few, if any, Senators who've managed to pull an extraordinary triple play and serve on the three major fiscal committees—Finance, Commerce, and Banking.

And he's used these positions to fight harder than just about anyone else here to protect American consumers.

As former member of the Consumer Affairs Subcommittee, he passed an amendment requiring the installation of passenger side air bags in all cars sold in America. Over the years, this piece of legislation has saved hundreds of lives.

Senator BRYAN was also one of the early leaders on privacy issues in this

Congress. He led the charge to enact the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act—the first ever federal Internet privacy protection legislation. He has also been leading the fight to add new privacy regulations into the banking industry.

In addition, Senator BRYAN authored laws to reduce telemarketing fraud and to give consumers new rights in combating errors on personal credit reports. He passed the PMI legislation which protects people from having to pay hundreds, sometimes thousands of dollars to private mortgage insurance lenders once they have enough equity in their homes. And he was one of the lead sponsors of Airline Passenger Bill of Rights.

Along with Senator MCCAIN, he passed important boxing reform bills to protect the health and safety of boxers and to maintain the integrity of the sport.

And finally, he has worked tirelessly to protect his constituents from nuclear waste dumping in Nevada.

The one consolation I take when I think about him retiring from the Senate is that he'll finally get to spend more time with his terrific wife, Bonnie. I'm hopeful that the two of them will set aside some time to come out and visit me in Iowa, especially since Senator BRYAN actually has roots in my home state. His father, Oscar Bryan, was born in Des Moines. And Senator BRYAN's uncle by marriage, Keith More, practiced law in Harlan, Iowa for years. Keith's brother, Jack More, was chair of the Democratic State Party in Iowa and headed up Truman's efforts in 1948.

But, no matter what his current plans are, I have a sneaking suspicion that Senator BRYAN isn't going to stop serving his State and his country for a long time to come. He has done it honorably since he was a boy, and he still has a tremendous amount to offer.

SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN is the kind of scholar-public servant our founding fathers envisioned when they designed our great government. Senator MOYNIHAN has a keen intellect and a kind heart, and his distinguished career is a testament to the power of this combination.

Senator MOYNIHAN began serving this country just one year after he graduated from high school. He enrolled in the United States Navy from 1944–1947 and served in the Naval Reserve for 20 years.

After receiving his BA, MA and PhD, he went on to serve in the administrations of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. In fact, he is the only person in American history to have ever served in the Cabinet or subcabinet of four successive presidential administrations.

He served as U.S. Ambassador to India from 1973–1975, U.S. Representa-

tive to the United Nations from 1975–1976, and he represented the United States as President of the United National Security Council in 1976.

He has authored or edited 18 books on topics ranging from the Reagan era to the American family to poverty to ethnicity to the practice of government. And he has received 62 honorary degrees.

Senator MOYNIHAN's list of legislative accomplishments is no less impressive. He produced the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century which provided money and incentives for States to build mass transit systems.

He has done outstanding work on cleaning up our environment through his legislation to clean up nuclear waste and toxic sites and to control acid rain.

He has also been a leader in transforming our social welfare system. His 1988 Family Support Act began the process of changing the AFDC program from an income security program to one which helps individuals secure employment. He has also sponsored a bill to improve the Social Security Administration and to keep Social Security solvent for the future.

And if you take a walk around this city—or any number of other American cities for that matter—you won't get far before you see a building that Senator MOYNIHAN helped to build or preserve. From the Old Patent Office which now hosts two Smithsonian museums, to the Old Post Office, to the Old Pension Building, which is now the National Building Museum, and many more.

The Senate will sorely miss its resident scholar. Senator MOYNIHAN combined a mind for philosophy, an eye for beauty, and a heart for service. And this city, the State of New York, and our Nation are the better for his sensitive and dedicated work.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Michigan, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 2415

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Michigan, I ask unanimous consent that at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the Senate resume postcloture debate regarding the bankruptcy bill and there be 6 hours for debate postcloture to be equally divided between the chairman and the ranking minority member, or their designees.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the Senate proceed immediately to up to 30 minutes of debate for each of the following Senators: HATCH, GRASSLEY, WELLSTONE, and LEAHY, and following that time, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the Senate proceed to a vote on adoption of the conference report, notwithstanding rule XXII, any intervening motion, action or debate, and that paragraph 4 of rule XII be waived.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Michigan, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now be in a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. ALLARD pertaining to the introduction of S. 3274 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES ACT SUCSESSES IN COLORADO

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to take a minute to call my colleagues' attention to a conference which is convening this week here in Washington, DC. The Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America is sponsoring its National Leadership Forum XI from December 6–8, 2000. The National Leadership Forum is the largest meeting of grassroots and professional community coalition leaders in the country. CADCA expects approximately 1500 participants to participate in the Forum this year to network and learn about the most innovative programs, products and services working to reduce youth substance abuse in communities across the country.

As the chairman of the Treasury and General Government Subcommittee, I have a keen interest in these programs which receive support through the Drug Free Communities Act under the Treasury subcommittee's jurisdiction. The Drug Free Communities Act has seen some great successes. This program is funded at \$40 million for fiscal year 2001, which is \$5 million more than the administration requested. This program provides small grants to non-profit organizations that are trying to curb the impact of drugs in our communities.

One good example is in my own state of Colorado. The Drug Free Community